



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

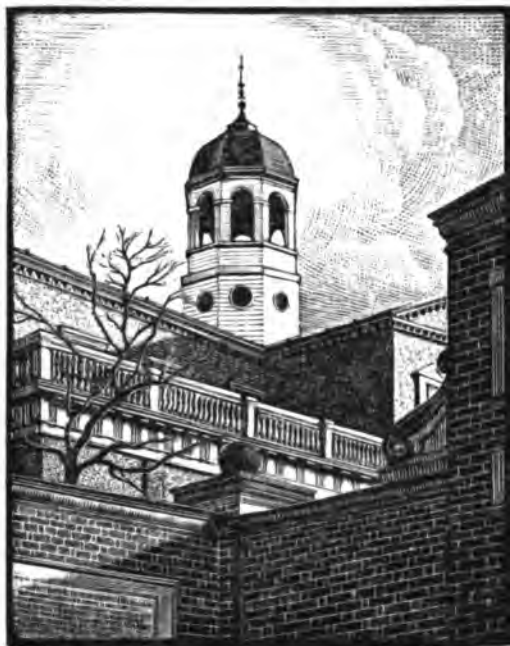
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Geog 4184.14 (11) A



Harvard College • Lamont Library

This volume was acquired
with the income of a fund given by

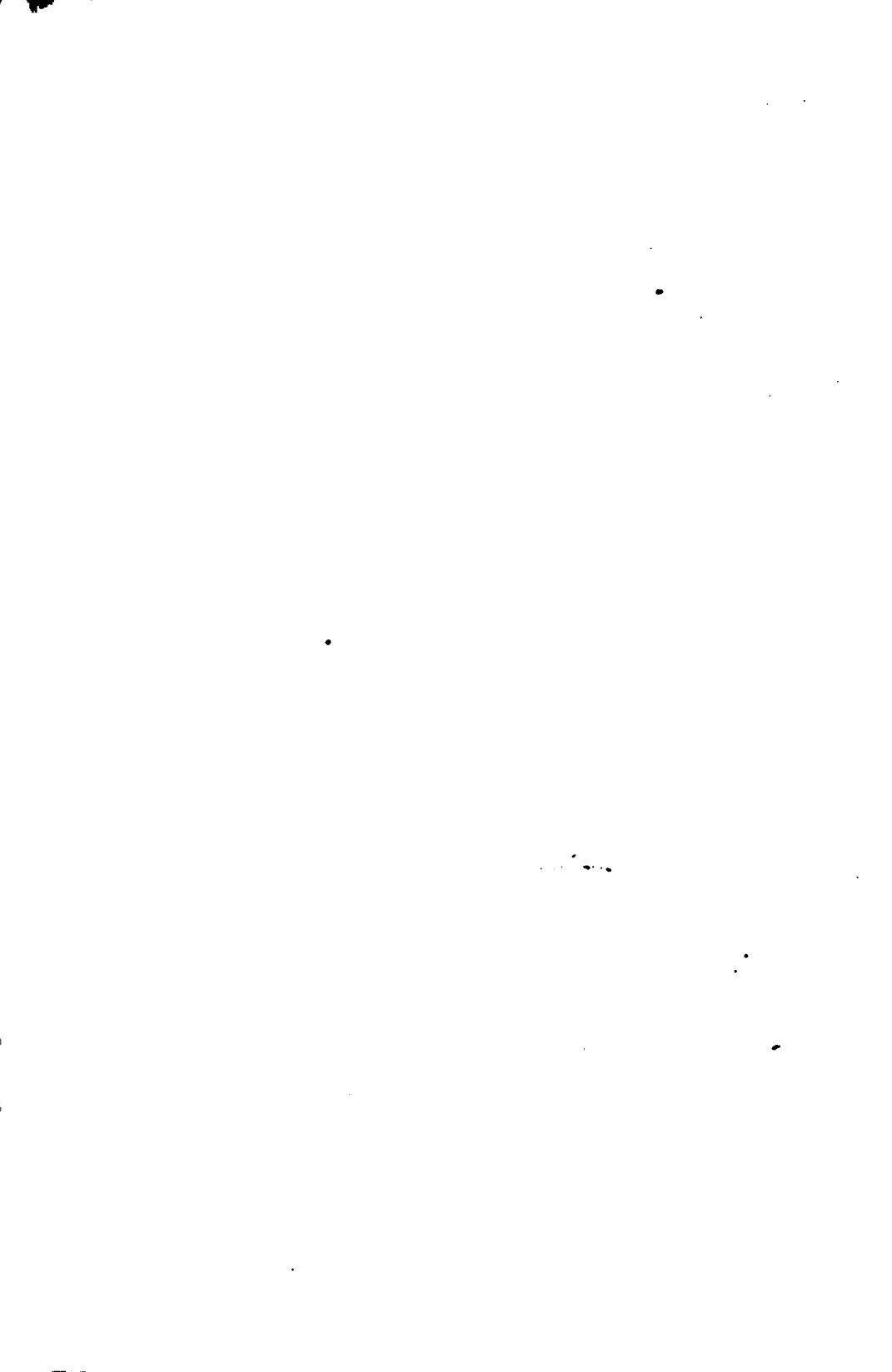
Sidney Strauss

Class of 1901

LAMONT REJECT

LAMONT LIBRARY

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



Hakluytus Posthumus
or
Purchas His Pilgrimes

In Twenty Volumes

Volume XI

GLASGOW

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS BY
ROBERT MACLEHOSE & COMPANY LTD. FOR
JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS, PUBLISHERS
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

MACMILLAN AND CO. LTD.	LONDON
THE MACMILLAN CO.	NEW YORK
SIMPKIN, HAMILTON AND CO.	LONDON
MACMILLAN AND BOWES	CAMBRIDGE
DOUGLAS AND FOULIS	EDINBURGH

MCMVI

Hakluytus Posthumus
or
Purchas His Pilgrimes

Contayning a History of the World
in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells
by Englishmen and others

By
SAMUEL PURCHAS, B.D.

VOLUME XI

Glasgow
James MacLehose and Sons
Publishers to the University
New York: The Macmillan Company

MCMVI

909
38311



✓ Geog 4184.14 (11)
A

86 * 141

THE TABLE

PAGE

The Contents of the Chapters and Paragraphs in
the first Booke of the second part of
Purchas his Pilgrims.

The Epistle Dedicatorie. 1

CHAP. I.

The Journall of Friar William de Rubruquis, a French
man, of the Order of the Minorite Friars, unto the
East parts of the World, Anno Dom. 1253. H. 5

Gasaria Province. The Citie Matriga. Zikia. Great
Lakes. Salt-pits, very beneficiall. Tartars houses.
Court, Beds, Puppets, Images, Idols, Idolatrous
drinking. Drinke called Cosmos, how made. Cara-
cosmos. Mares Milke. Provision. Dyet. The beast
Sogur. Garments and Attire. Botta head attire.
Women Carters. Men milkers. Marriages. Murther,
unlawfull copulation, and theft punished with death.
Shamelesse Beggers. Un-inhabited Countrey. Dismall
travelling. Alanian Christians. A Saracen would be
baptised. Seeming Lepers. Longitude of Comania.
Dutch Knights. Extreame heate. Of Sartachs
Dominion and Subjects : His Court and Magnificence.
Presents to Sartach. Vestments, Bible, Psalter, Censer.
Letters to Sartach. Harsh usage of a Nestorian Priest.
Ken Can his abode. Worshippers of Devils. Cyngis,
a Black-smith. Court of Baatu. Huge and fierce
Dogs. Bulgarians wicked Saracens. Perswasion to
Christianitie. Letters of the French King. Clergie-
men. Houres of our Ladie. Office for the Dead
Discents. Scattered Nations. Land of Pascatir

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

Tartars. Great River. Lakes. Vines. Ban put to death. Contomanni. Jugures idolatries, Idols, temples & worship. Huge huge monstrous Idol. Questions and Answers. Magicall practices. Sooth-sayers. Abundance of gold. Curious Artists. Skillfull Physicians. Fables of gods and Deified men. Usurers, Drunkards, Simonists. Ken Cham his death. Stichin and Ken kill each other. Tartars pride. Christian Chappell. Counterfeit Armenian Monke. Tuinians Idolaters. Respect of Priests. Description of Mangu Chan. Rubruquis conference with Mangu Can; and his entertainment. Coozening Clerke and lying Monke. Mangus Holy-day. Cold fare. Coole devotion. Cototo Caten Christened. Nestorians drinking, fast, friday. Tartar-divining. Threshold. Nestorian Crosses, not Crucifixes, Drunkenness. Monkes Miracles. Pitifull Priests. Sumoal, Orangei, Pascatir, Cataia. Precious purple. Paper money. Easterne Lent. Preaching reprehended. Manichæan blasphemie. Hypocriticall feast-fast. Artificiall silver Tree. Description of the Palace. Procession, Prayers. Celebration. Receiving the Sacrament. Confession. Theft excused. Fraud and deceit. Obstinate and bold blindness. Divinations. Caracarum described. Hassasines secret Murtherers. Tartars deceit more then force. Truth of the Gospell acknowledged. The Can wavers betwixt Ethnikes, Saracens and Christians. Disputation. Manichean heresie. Saracens confession. Jugurs sect. Tartars Faith. Baatus greatness. Tartarian Sorcerers. Sorcerers like their father the Devill, Lyars & Murtherers. Mangu Chan his Revenge. Devillish Sorcerers. Great solemnitie. Charmis, wife to Chen-Chan. Mangu Chan his greatness. Preservative against thunder and lightning. Tedious journey. River of Volga. Village Sumerkent. Bridge of Ships. Great Alexanders inclosures. The Plaine Moan. River Cur. Armenian fables. Mountaine Massis. Armenian Churches. Great Earthquake. Turke overcome. Turke full of Christians.

CHAP. II.

Tartarian and Northerne Relations written in Latin by
the famous Friar Roger Bacon. H. . . . 150
Learned Geographically Discourse of Learned Frier Bacon.

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

Relations of Vincentius Beluacensis, the most of which he received from Friar Simon de Sancto Quintino, one of the foure Friars sent by Pope Innocent the fourth to the Tartars: serving to the illustration of the former.	168
Baioth-noys Letter to the Pope. Chams Letter to Baioth-noy.	

CHAP. III.

Relations touching the Tartars, taken out of the Historie of R. Wendover, and Mat. Paris: with certaine Epistles of the same subject.	173
Inhumane, savage, pestiferous, brutish and bloud-thirstie Tartars. Tartars invasions threatning destruction of all Christendome. The Emperours Letter for ayde to the King of the England. Tartarian threats, spoyles, ravishments and slaughter.	
Part of an Epistle written by one Yvo of Narbonne unto the Archbishop of Burdeaux, recorded by Matthew Paris,	183
Tartars valiantly repulsed. Description of the Tartars. Avarice and pride punished.	

CHAP. IIII.

The first booke of Marcus Paulus Venetus, or of Master Marco Polo, a Gentleman of Venice, his Voyages.	188
§ 1. The voyages of Master Nicolo and M. Maffio, from Constantinople to the Great Can, and their comming home to Venice: their second voyage with the Authour and returne.	188
Nicolo and Maffio their Voyages. Courteous entertaynment. Ambassadors to the Pope. Golden Tablet. Popes Presents to the Great Chan. Adoration of the Tartars. King Argon. Nicolo, Maffio, Marco, and others, Embassadors. Maffio made a Magistrate. Marco Captaine of a Fleet.	

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

- § 2. Observations of M. Polo, of Armenia, Turkie, Zorzania, Baldach, Persia, Chirmain, Cobniam, Ormus, Knavefooles paradise, and other Easterne parts in Asia, and Armenia the lesse. 199

Store of treasures. Crueltie rewarded. Devils Martyrs. Murtherers. Strange Oxen well taught. Great Sheepe. Inchantments. Bitter waters. Old man of the Mountayne. Mahomets deceitfull Paradise.

- § 3. Of Sapurgan, Balac, Thaican, Scassem, Balaxiam, Bascia, Chesmur, Vochan, Samarchan, Carchan, Peym, the dreadfull Desart of Lop and Tanguth. 209

Pleasant Country. Salt Mountaynes. Porcupines. Brave Horses. Expert Magicians. Idolaters, craftie and cruell. Cunning Inchanters. Adulterous custome Devilish illusions. Birth-day Sacrifice. Burning of the dead. Joviall Companions. Kind loving Cuckolds. Christian Churches. Idolatrous Monasteries.

- § 4. Of Carchoran, the originall, proceedings and exploits of the Tartars; of Priest John and his discendants. Customes of the Tartars. Of Bargu, Erginul, Xandu, the Cans Citie and Palace; of Muske: of strange Sorcerers, and austere Monkes. 221

Cingis beginning. Sepulcher of the Kings of the Tartars. Their Marriages, and Religion. Painted Marriages. Penaltie nine-fold. Night walking Spirits. Beautie esteemed before preferment or riches. Feasants, Cranes. Magicians. Canibal sanctitie. Idolatrous Monkes.

- § 5. Of Cublai Can, his Raigne and Acts, Magnificent feasts and huntings, Court and Counsell. His Citie Cambalu and glorious Palace. 233

Great Armies. A cruell fight. Naim, Trator to his Lord. Cublai his person. Cublai's two and twentie Sonnes. Palaces, Courts, and Gates. Buriall place. Harlots. Horse-men Courtiers. Feasts. New-yeares gifts. Spacious hunting with thousands of men, and Dogs; with Lions. Cans Tent-Citie, Game-countrie; Barke-money, Councils of warre.

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

- § 6. The Cans provisions for Embassadours and for Posts, against Dearth; for High-ways; for the Poore in Cambalu, for Astrologers; Tartars Wine, Fuell, Religion, Opinions, Behaviour, Court-neatnesse: Polos proceeding from Cambalu westward. Of Pulisangan, Gouza, Tainfu, Pianfu, Thaigin, Caciaifu, Quenzaufu, Sindinfu, Thebeth, Caidu, Caraian, Carachan, Cardandan and Vociam. 249

Provisions for Posts; their swiftnesse. Dearth prevented. Cole-wonder. Tithes and works for Can. Almes. Chronologie. Religion. Faire bridge. Dor with his Damsels and penance. Mangalus palace. Wilde beasts sacred. Tame beasts applauded. Corall money. Double adulterie. Salt and Porcelane money. Huge Dragons. Dragons how taken. Women husbands; childing man. Tallie Bonds. Devill-cures.

- § 7. Of the Province of Mien and Bengala, how they were conquered to the Can: Of Cangigu, Amu, Tholoman, Cintigui, and some other parts of Cataio. And of the Conquest of Mangi. 266

Tartars stratagem against Elephants. Huge Oxen. Embroidered skins. Barke-clothes. Lion-killing Dogs. Salt made of earth. Navie Royall. Fanfur K. of Mangi. Argus. Name of Hundred eyes, and of Mangi.

- § 8. Of the Cities of Mangi (now called China) and the rarities thereof: the many wonders of Quinsai, the Palaces, Pleasures, Rites and Government, observed by the Natives, and the Tartars. 275

Great cheape Phesants. Engines of battery. Great River Quian. Cane-Cordage. Singui. Quinsai Bridges, Markets, Streets, Channells, Trades, Citizens. Quinsay pleasures, Funerals, Hospitals. Mangi Garrisons. Fanfurs Magnificence. Quinsays Greatnesse and Revenues. Concha a Kingdom. Zaitum a famous Port & Mart of Mangi.

- § 9. The ships of India described, the Ile of Zipangu, the Sea Chin, and World of Ilands, the two Javas, Zeilan, and other Ilands, with the rarities therein. . . . 291

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

Indian ships. Zipangu Idols. Tartars escape. Sea of Chin. Cheinan-gulfe. Ebonie. Rhinoceros-Unicorne. Pigmeys made. Tayled men. Meale of trees. Zeilan-Rubie.

§ 10. Of the firme Land of the Greater India. . . . 298

Malabar Pearle-fishing. Gau. Dettors Circle. Superstitions of Malabars and Bramines. Adams sepulchre. Sogomonbarchan first cause of Idols. Frankincense. Northern Tartars. Furs. Region of Darknesse. Polo and Haiton. Reason of our Method; Taurus Divider of Asia, why so called.

CHAP. V.

The Historie of Ayton, or Anthonie the Armenian, of Asia, and specially touching the Tartars. H.P. . . . 309

§ 1. Of the Kingdome of Cathay, and divers other Provinces of Asia, and of the first habitation of the Tartars: and of Cangius, or Cingis his beginnings. 309

Tarsa, Sym, Turquestan, Corasmians; Cumania extremes. Zeilan, Armenia, Alania, Georgia, Hamsen, Trapezond. Tartarians: beginnings of Changius their Romulus & Numa. Changius his Owle; his second Vision; and worshipping-miracle.

§ 2. Of Changius Can his second vision and conquests. Of Hoccota and his three sonnes expeditions; of Gino Can; of Mangu Can, who was visited by the King of Armenia, and baptised; of the expedition of his brother Haloon. 320

Embleme of Concord. Tartarian Nine. Hoccotas three sons acts. Mangu and Baydo drowned. Tartarians dispersion and succession. The Armenian King visiteth the Can. His Demands & answer. Haloons conquest of Persia and Bagdet. Chaliphs rich-poore diet. Halappi won by the Tartars.

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

- § 3. Of Cobila Can the fift Emperour of the Tartarians :
Of the warre with Barcha, and Tartarian quarrell
with the Christians, Haolaons death. Acts of the
Soldan of Egypt. Of Abaya and other sonnes and
successours of Haloon. 334

Civill wars. Scandall from Christians. Tartarian, Egyptian,
Armenian affaires. King turnes Monke. Parvana
twise executed. Turkie refused. Mangodaniors folly.
Tangodor turnes Mahomet, and is cut asunder in the
midst. Argon.

- § 4. Of Argon the sonne of Abaga, and Regaito his
brother; of Baido, and of the exploits of Casan
against the Soldan of Egypt, and others. . . . 344

Argon, Regaito, Baido, Casan, Tartar Kings Acts. Casans
heroicke mind in a dwarfish il-featured bodie. Calfachs
treason. Casans impediments to recover the Holy
Land. Cotulossas rashnesse punished. Casans kind-
nesse to the Armenian.

- § 5. Casan dyeth, Carbanda succeedeth; his Apostasie.
The Authors entrance into a Religious habit. Of
Tamor Can the sixt Emperour, and of Chapar,
Hochtai, and Carbanda, three other Tartarian Kings. 356

Carbandas Apostasie. Haitons Souldiory, Monkery, &c.
Tamor Can; Chapar, Hochtai, and Carbanda, &c.
Gnats strained, Camels swallowed. Cataian Rites; &c.

CHAP. VI.

- Travels and Memorials of Sir John Mandevile. . . . 365
Sir John Mandevile wronged; his life, death, armes. Sir
John Mandeviles Travels and Observations.

CHAP. VII.

- The Voyage of Nicolo di Conti a Venetian, to the Indies,
Mangi, Cambalu and Quinsai, with some observations
of those places. 394

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

Desart-devils. Dispersed Nestorians. Cinamon trees.
Yard-bells. Strange Kine with feather-haires. Macin.
Dua. Quinsai in Catay. Tartarian and China mysts.

CHAP. VIII.

Extracts of Alhacen his Arabike Historie of Tamerlan,
touching his Martiall travels, done into French by
Jean du Bec, Abbat of Mortimer. 401

§ 1. Tamerlans birth and person, his Expedition against
the Muscovite; his marriage with the Cans daughter;
his over-throwing of Calix. 401

Franke Tongue. Tamerlan. Fables of Tamerlan. His
Birth, Person, disposition : first Warre. His victorie
over the Moscovite, Marriage, intent for China. King
of Chinas pride. Tamerlanes expedition and sicknesse.
Calix entertayned in Cambalu. His and Tamerlans
preparations. Calix taken prisoner and beheaded.

§ 2. Cataio, Cambalu ; Tamerlans Expedition into China,
entring the Wall, conquering the King, and disposing
of the Countrey, and returne to Cataio. 414

Tamerlan welcommed. Tamerlans Oration to his Souldiers.
The Souldiers applaud. Chineses instructions to passe
the Wall, and of the State. Secret passage in China.
Chinois overthrow at the partition wall. Tamerlans
march in China. Description and siege of Paguinfu.
Paguinfu yeelded. King of China and Tamerlans
forces. Their terrible battell. Gilded Cloud of
China dispersed. King of China taken. His behaviour
before Tamerlan. China. The Kings brother over-
thrown by Odmar. Quantofou yeelded. China
Embassage, and Capitulations with Tamerlan. Cambalu.

§ 3. The differences betwixt Tamerlan and Bajazet the
Turke; his returne to Samercand, and Expedition
against Bajazet; the battell, and victorie, his Caging
of Bajazet, and making him his foot-stoole. 444

Tamerlans message to Bajazet. Bajazets proud answer.
Tamerlans Dreame. Conquest of China. His chiefest

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

trust. Fit preparation before the fight. Order of both Battels. Janizaries. Tamerlans battell with Bajazet, and victorie. Bajazet selfe sentenced. Pride humbled without humilitie. Axalla cruell against the Ottomans.

- § 4. Encrease of Samarcand ; Affaires of China : Funerals of the Can ; comming to Quinza, and description thereof. His disposition of his estate and death. . 458

Tamerlans Vow to God. Articles betweene Tamerlan and the King of China. Description of Quinsay, Tamerlans entertainment there. Tamerlans justice, love and liberalitie to his servants. The death of Tamerlan. Sautochio his sonne proclaymed Emperor.

CHAP. IX.

- Reports of Chaggi Memet a Persian of Tabas in the Province of Chilan, touching his travels and observations in the Countrey of the Great Can, unto M. G. Baptista Ramusio. 469
- Campion described. Pageants, Temples, White mourning, Printing. Jeselbarts.

CHAP. X.

- A Treatise of China, and the adjoyning Regions, written by Gaspar da Cruz a Dominican Friar, and dedicated to Sebastian King of Portugall : here abbreviated. H. P. 474
- § 1. Of Cambaia and the Bramenes there ; the cause of his going to China : Of China and the neighbouring Regions. 474 •
- Cambria superstition proud Prelates. Fooles Heavens and Hels. Slavery and Superstition. Liquos, Laos, Cauchin-china. The Muske in those parts. Sistor a strange River ; the beast Badas ; Laos described. Tartars and the wall of China. Alimenes.
- § 2. Cantan described ; the publike and private buildings and government. The shipping and husbandrie of

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

PAGE

- China ; their contempt of the idle, and provision for
impotent poore. 486
- City wals and Over-seers. Large description of Cantan a
Citie of China. Cantan buildings private and publike ;
thousands of Porkes, &c. China Cities, high-wayes,
Rivers, timbers, ships, trade, riches. Sea-fights, Oares,
Ship-variety and Dwellers. Duckes how bred. Industrie
and idlenesse. Severitie and Tyrannie compared. China
neatnesse ; Plowes, Ship-pumps, provision for Poore.
- § 3. Of their mechanall Trades, Merchandises and
Moneyes : their provisions of flesh and fish ; the
Persons and attyre of Men and Women : their Feasts. 503
- Trades. Handi-crafts. Almes, not to the idle. Porcelane
how made. China money, deceits, food, markets ;
fruits and Victualling houses. Cook-rew of Dogs-
flesh. Fish bred, fed, caught. China Priests, saluta-
tion, entertainment, feeding-rites, Feasts. Nocturnall
feasts, Comedies, Musicall Instruments, Quarrels.
Sharpe mourning ; Marriage, Adulterie, Harlots,
Slaverie.
- § 4. Of their Louthias, Mandarinnes or Magistrates, their
creation, priviledges, maintenance ; of Prisons and
Tortures ; of the King and of Embassadours. . . 522
- Eunuchs Court and counsell. Deputie, Treasurer, chiefe
Justice. The Magistrates creation, varietie, ensignes,
respect. Students. Schooles and Degrees, Writings
publike Officers and provisions. Hearing of causes,
diligence of Officers, severitie of Judges. Pompe of
the Louthias, Chaen and Quinchay. Examinations ;
no Oathes. Bribes, Cane-whipping, cruelty. Prisons,
Dungeons, tortures, Embassadours ; Kings familie.
- § 5. Of the Portugall commerce with the Chinois ; of the
severe Justice executet upon certaine Magistrates,
for wrongs done to the Portugals. . . . , 540
- Portugall commerce. Severe Justice. Lawes of Naviga-
tion. Outragious Chinois, insolent Portugals. Briberie.
Honour, vaine-glory ; Kings Justice ; Examinations.
Portugals excused, Louthias imprisoned. Kings Sentence
in Portugals case, punishing and rewarding. Kings
sentence, his Justice, Mercie, and respect.

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continuea.*

PAGE

- § 6. Of the Religion in China; difficultie of bringing in
Christianitie. Terrible Earth-quakes and Tempests in
China. 557
- Superstitious Lots, Hoggish Offerings, Devils worshipped.
No noveltie admitted. Sodomiticall Chinois. Plagues.
Cities swallowed up with Earthquakes, Inundations &
Overflowings.

CHAP. XI.

- The relation of Galeotto Perera, a Gentleman of good
credit, that lay prisoner in China. 566
- Poste horses; Admirable bridge, Magnificent stones,
Husbandrie. Spacious Cities, Large streets, No
Artillerie, Archers. Loureas Majestic. Manner of
eating. Respect of Devills. New and full Moones
observations, Birth-dayes; Justice, Oathes. Patient
hearing, severe sentence, terrible execution. Prisons.
Order for Debtors. Payment of Legacies, how paid.
Massie Pillars. Tables revered. Store of Rivers.
Great Rivers. Store of Boates. Bridges made of
Barges. Moorish sect and observation. Mogores,
Bremes. Lords of the Kings familie, their habitation
and allowance. Provision in abundance. Strange
kinde of Fishing.

The Contents of the Chapters and Paragraphs in the second Booke of the Second part of Purchas his Pilgrims.

CHAP. I.

- The beginning of English Discoveries towards the North,
and North-east, by Sir Hugh Willoughby, Richard
Chancellor, and others; of the Muscovie Trade, as
also Voyages by Russia, over the Caspian Sea, and
thorow divers Regions of Tartaria. 595
- § 1. The first voyage for discoverie with three ships, set
forth under the charge of Sir Hugh Willoughby,
Knight, in which he dyed; and Muscovia was dis-
covered by Captaine Chancellor. 595

THE TABLE

The Contents of the Chapters—*Continued.*

	PAGE
Rost Ilands. Stanfew Harbour. Lofoot, Finmarke. Tedious journey and deare bought. Arzina in Lap- land.	
A Letter of Richard Chancellor, written to his uncle Master Christopher Frothingam, touching his discoverie of Moscovia.	601
Mosco described. Master Chancellors welcome and enter- tainment. Order of service, His forces, Armour and attyre, Hardinesse. Knights fee, Heire generall, Gentlemen, no Lawyers. Punishments, miserable poore, Service, Prayers, Creed, &c. Elect Saints. Vices and abuses. Beneficiall Abbies.	
Some additions for better knowledge of this Voyage, taken by Clement Adams, Schoole-master to the Queenes Henshmen, from the mouth of Captaine Chancellor.	615
Discoverie of Russia by Englishmen, their Entertainment. Riphean Hills. Rossomakka, a strange Beast. Terrible cold.	
The Copie of the Duke of Moscovie and Emperour of Russia his Letters, sent to King Edward the Sixth, by the hands of Richard Chancellor.	621
Duke of Muscovie his Letters, to King Edward the sixt.	
§ 2. The first voyage made by Master Anthonie Jenkinson, from the Citie of London, toward the Land of Russia, begun the twelfth of May, in the yeere 1557.	623
M. Jenkinsons Voyage into Russia. Malestrand a Whirle- poole. Zenam and Kettlewike Ilands. Cattell fed with fish. Admonition for Travellers. Entertayn- ment of Guests. Rich service. Superstitious River- hallowing. Foure Lents. Russian apparell rich and costly. Manner of travelling.	
§ 3. Notes taken out of another mans Relation of the same voyage, touching the Russian Rites.	636
Russes Lent. Palme-sunday Procession. Egge offerings, Monasteries, Monkes, Images, Miracles, Hospitalitye, no preaching. Priests, Sacraments Baptisme, God- fathers and God-mothers. Matrimoniall observations. Weekly whipping. Buriall Rites.	

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Facsimile of the Title Page to the Third Part of Purchas His Pilgrimes,	xx
Hondius His Map of Russia,	608

THE

PO

Copyright

1900

1901

1902

1903

THE ELEVENTH VOLUME

OF

Purchas His Pilgrimes

Contayning Peregrinations and Discoveries in the
remotest North and East Parts of Asia, called
Tartaria and China; with the beginning
of English Discoveries towards the
North and North-east by
Sir Hugh Willoughby,
Richard Chancellor,
and others

PURCHAS

Unus Deus, Una Veritas.



LONDON

Printed by *Williams Stansby* for *Henric Fetherstone*, and are to be sold at his shop in
Pale Church-yard at the signe of the *Rose*.

1625.

To the Right Honorable,
and Right Reverend Father in God :

JOHN,

Lord Bishop of Lincolne, Lord Keeper of the
Great Seale of England, &c.

Right Reverend and Honourable :



Hese Pilgrims delivering a Historie of
the World in their owne Travels by Sea
and Land, not onely needed authoritie
from the Admiraltie, but fearing suspi-
tion of Riot without warrantable assem-
blie, become humble Sutors for your
Lordships favour. So shall they in the
approbation of both (to apply by a warrant of *Ego dixi, Gen. 28. 12.*
dii estis, the Patriarchs mysticall Dreame to our Histori-
call purpose) finde a Scala Cœli to ascend from the ground
where they are prostrate Petitioners, to the Princes High-
nesse, whence authorised they may againe descend and
become the Commons of Common Readers. Order
requires a Medium betwixt Princely Height and his
Lowlinesse, whose function is also tearmed Holy Orders,
as further tying him to that equall inequality; wherein
hee beseecheth your Lordship as by speciall Office and in
Proprietie to owne that which hee hath presumed to offer
to the Prince in Capite, *Quemadmodum sub optimo rege*
omnia Rex imperio possidet, Domini dominio. Ad reges
potestas pertinet, ad singulos proprietas. *Senec. Benef.*
l. 7. cap. 4. 5.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

Many are the reasons which moved the Author to obtrude his Pilgrims on your Lordship; because he is deeply obliged Yours for former favours, even then when you were initiated in the Mysteries of Honour (learning by service to Command) in the Discipline of that Honorable Worthy, Lord Chancellor Egerton! because some conceptions of this Worke were in your Honourable Jurisdiction of Westminster, whither lest some traduce Travellers for Vagrants, they returne in hope of Sanctuarie, not so much trusting to the ancient Liberties, as to your Lordships liberall respect to literate endeavours: because these Travellers adventuring the world, seeke like Jacob at his going and returne, a Reverend Fathers Blessing and Confirmation. The Author likewise being called on for his promised Europe, submits himselfe to your Lordships Order, heere tendring of that debt, what hee is able, in readie payment. The worke it selfe also being a Librarie in this kind, presents it selfe to your Honour, the Founder of two famous Libraries; one in Westminster, (where the Stones & renued Fabrikes speake your Magnificence) the other in that famous Nurserie of Arts and Vertue Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge, which sometime knew you a hopefull Sonne, but now acknowledgeth your Lordship a happie Father, where also the Author first conceived with this Travelling Genius, whereof (without travelling) he hath travelled ever since. Learning, the Advancer of your Honour, hath secured her welwillers not to bee rejected in whatsoever indeavours (Scribimus indocti, doctique) to advance Learning. The greatnesse of Nature to goodnesse of Nature, varietie of Estates to a prime Pillar of State, the Historie of Religions to a Religious Prelate, of Antiquities to an Antiquarie, cannot bee altogether unwelcome; that I mention not the dependence of London Ministers Livings (fined by the Times iniquitie) on your Lordships equall Sentence. These Causes have moved; One hath inforced; these Pilgrimes are your Servants, fitly so called à Servando, saved by your Lordships hand when they were

Gen. 28. &
32. 20.

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE

giving up the ghost, despairing through a fatall stroke of
ever seeing light. *Aug. de C. D.
li. 19. cap. 5.*

Most humbly therefore, sue unto your Honour, these
Pilgrimes for acknowledgement, esteeming your Lord-
ships Name in fore-front a cognisance of blest Libertie
and best Service; Now when Janus sends many with
gratefull emulations to present their acclamations of a
New Yeere, presenting (a wordie rather then worthy Pre-
sent) a World, yea, a New world, in great part one Age
younger to mens knowledge then America, sometimes
stiled by that Name. I had written other Causes of my
addresse to your Honour, but dare not proceed to inter-
rupt Others more weightie. In all humble earnestnesse
beseecheth, now in this Festivall time, the Author with
his Pilgrimes to finde Hospitall entertainment, not at your
Honours table, where Great affaires of Church and State
are feasted (except some recreation some times permit)

but with Schollers and Gentlemen in the Hall,

which will welcome such Guests as your Lordship

shall Countenance. So shall you encourage

ever to pray for the increase of your

Lordships happinesse in

the Happie Service

of his

Majestie,

Your Lordships

most bounden,

SAMUEL PURCHAS.

Peregrinations

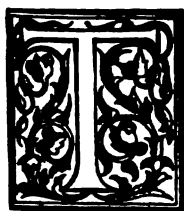
[III. i. 1.]

and Discoveries; in the remotest North and
East Parts of Asia, called Tartaria
and China.

THE FIRST BOOKE.

Chap. I.

The Journall of Frier William De Rubruquis, a
French-man, of the Order of the Minorite
Friers, unto the East parts of the World,
Anno Dom. 1253.



O the most Excellent and most Christian
Lord, Lewis, by Gods grace the Re-
nowmed King of France, Frier William
de Rubruk,* the meanest of the
Minorites Order, wisheth health and
continuall Triumph in Christ.

It is written in the Booke of Ecclési-
asticus, concerning the Wiseman: He shall travell into
forreine Countries, and good and evill shall hee try in all
things. The very same Action (my Lord and King) have
I atchieved: howbeit, I wish, that I have done it like a
wise man, and not like a Foole. For many there bee,
that performe the same Action which a wise man doth,
not wisely but more undiscreetly: of which number I

**Master Hak.
had published
part of this
Author, but
the whole
worke being
found in Benet
Colledge
Library in
Cambridg, I
thought fit to
communicate it
to the World;
it being never
published, as I
thinke, in any
Language. I
begin with the
Tartars, as
being knowne
to these parts
before the
Chinois: yea,
China or
Mangi became
knowne by
them.
Eccles 39.v.3.*

A.D.
1253.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

feare my selfe to bee one. Notwithstanding, howsoever I have done it, because you commanded mee, when I departed from your Highnesse, to write all things unto you, which I should see among the Tartars, and you wished me also that I should not feare to write long Letters, I have done as your Majestie enjoyed me: yet with feare and reverence, because I want words and Eloquence sufficient to write unto so great a Majestie. Bee it knowne therefore unto your Sacred Majestie, that in the yeare of our Lord 1253, about the Nones of May, wee entred into the Sea of Pontus, which the Bulgarians call the great Sea. It contayneth in length (as I learned of certayne Merchants) one thousand and eight miles, and is in a manner, divided into two parts. About the midst thereof are two Provinces, one towards the North; and another towards the South. The South Province is called Synopolis, and it is the Castle and Port of the Soldan of Turkie: but the North Province is called of the Latines, Gasaria: of the Greekes, which inhabit upon the Sea shoare thereof, it is called Cassaria, that is to say, Cæsaria. And there are certayne headlands stretching forth into the Sea towards Synopolis. Also, there are three hundred miles of distance betweene Synopolis and Cassaria. Insomuch that the distance from those points or places to Constantinople, in length and breadth is about seven hundred miles: and seven hundred miles also from thence to the East, namely, to the Countrey of Hiberia, which is a Province of Georgia. At the Province of Gasaria or Cassaria, wee arrived, which Province is, in a manner, three square, having a Citie on the West part thereof called Kersova, wherein Saint Clement suffered Martyrdome. And sayling before the said Citie, wee saw an Iland, in which a Church is said to be built by the hands of Angels. But about the midst of the said Province toward the South, as it were, upon a sharpe Angle or Point, standeth a Citie called Soldaia, directly against Synopolis. And there doe all the Turkie Merchants, which Traffique into the North Countries, in their Journey outward, arrive, and as they

*Cassaria, or
Gasaria.*

[III. i. 2.]

Gasaria.

Soldaia.

FRIAR WILLIAM OF RUBRUCK

A.D.
1253.

returne home-ward also from Russia, and the said Northerne Regions, into Turkie. The foresaid Merchants transport thither Ermines and gray Furres, with other rich and costly Skinnes. Others carrie Clothes made of Cotton or Bombast, and Silke, and divers kinds of Spices. But upon the East part of the said Province standeth a Citie called Matriga, where the River Tanais dischargeth his streames into the Sea of Pontus, the mouth whereof is twelve miles in breadth. For this River, before it entreth into the Sea of Pontus, maketh a little Sea, which hath in breadth and length seven hundred mile, and it is in no place thereof above sixe paces deepe, whereupon great Vessels cannot saile over it. Howbeit the Merchants of Constantinople, arriving at the foresaid Citie of * Materta, send their Barkes unto the River of Tanais to buy dried fishes, Sturgeons, Thosses, Barbils, and an infinite number of other fishes. The foresaid Province of Cassaria, is compassed in with the Sea on three sides thereof: namely, on the West-side, where Kersova, the Citie of Saint Clement is situate: on the South-side the Citie of Soldaia, whereat we arrived: on the East-side Maricandis, and there stands the Citie of Matriga, upon the mouth of the River Tanais. Beyond the said mouth standeth Zikia, which is not in subjection unto the Tartars: also the people called Suevi and Hiberi, towards the East, who likewise are not under the Tartars Dominion. Moreover, towards the South, standeth the Citie of Trapesunda, which hath a Governour proper to it selfe, named Guydo, being of the Linage of the Emperours of Constantinople, and is subject unto the Tartars. Next unto that is Synopolis, the Citie of the Soldan of Turkie, who likewise is in subjection unto them. Next unto these lyeth the Countrey of Vastacius, whose Sonne is called Astar, of his Grand-father by the Mothers side, who is not in subjection. All the Land from the mouth of Tanais Westward as farre as Danubius is under their Jurisdiction. Yea, beyond Danubius also, towards Constantinople, Valakia, which is the Land of Assanus, and Bulgaria

*The Citie of
Matriga.*

**Matriga.*

Zikia.

A.D.
1253.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

minor, as farre as Solonia, doe all pay Tribute unto them. And besides the Tribute imposed, they have also, of late years, exacted of every household an Axe, and all such Corne as they found lying on heapes. We arrived therefore at Soldaia, the twelfth of the Kalends of June. And divers Merchants of Constantinople, which were arrived there before us, reported that certayne Messengers were comming thither from the Holy Land, who were desirous to travell unto Sartach. Notwithstanding, I my selfe had publikely given out upon Palme Sunday within the Church of Sancta Sophia, that I was not your nor any other mans Messenger, but that I travelled unto those Infidels according to the Rule of our Order. And being arrived, the said Merchants admonished me to take diligent heed what I spake: because they having reported mee to bee a Messenger, if I should say the contrary, that I were no Messenger, I could not have free passage granted unto me. Then I spake after this manner unto the Governours of the Citie, or rather unto their Lieutenants, because the Governours themselves were gone to pay Tribute unto Baatu, and were not as yet returned. We heard of your Lord Sartach (quoth I) in the Holy Land, that he was become a Christian: and the Christians were exceeding glad thereof, and especially the most Christian King of France, who is there now in Pilgrimage, and fighteth against the Saracens, to redeeme the holy places out of their hands: wherefore I am determined to goe unto Sartach, and to deliver unto him the Letters of my Lord the King, wherein hee admonisheth him concerning the good and commoditie of all Christendome. And they received us with gladnesse, and gave us entertaynement in the Cathedrall Church. The Bishop of which Church was with Sartach, who told me many good things concerning the said Sartach, which afterward I found to be nothing so. Then put they us to our choice, whether wee would have Carts and Oxen, or packe-horses to transport our Carriages. And the Merchants of Constantinople advised me, not to take Carts of the Citizens of Soldaia,

FRIAR WILLIAM OF RUBRUCK

A.D.
1253.

but to buy covered Carts of mine owne, (such as the Russians carry their Skinnes in) and to put all our Carriages, which I would daily take out, into them: because, if I should use Horses, I must be constrayned at every baite to take downe my Carriages, and to lift them up againe on sundry Horses backes: and besides, that I should ride a more gentle pace by the Oxen drawing the Carts. Wherefore, contenting my selfe with their evill counsell, I was travelling unto Sartach two monethes, which I could have done in one, if I had gone by Horse. I brought with me from Constantinople (being by the Merchants advised so to doe) pleasant Fruits, Muskadell Wine, and delicate Bisket bread to present unto the Governours of Soldaia, to the end I might obtayne free passage: because they looke favourably upon no man which commeth with an empty hand. All which things I bestowed in one of my Carts (not finding the Governours of the Citie at home) for they told me, if I could carry them to Sartach, that they would be most acceptable unto him. Wee tooke our journey therefore about the Kalends of June, with foure covered Carts of our owne, and with two other which we borrowed of them, wherein we carried our bedding to rest upon in the night, and they allowed us five Horses to ride upon. For there were just five persons in our company: namely, I my selfe and mine associate Frier Bartholomew of Cremona, and Goset the Bearer of these Presents, the man of God Turgemannus, and Nicolas my Servant, whom I bought at Constantinople, with some part of the Almes bestowed upon me. Moreover, they allowed us two men, which drave our Carts and gave attendance unto our Oxen and Horses. There bee high Promontories on the Sea shoare from Kersova unto the mouth of Tanais. Also there are fortie Castles betweene Kersova and Soldaia, every one of which almost have their proper Languages: amongst whom there were many Gothes, who spake the Dutch Tongue. Beyond the said Mountaynes towards the North, there is a most beautifull Wood growing on a

Frier Bartholomew de Cremona.

A.D.

1253.

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

*The necke of
Taurica
Chersonesus.*

Plaine full of Fountaynes and Freshets. And beyond the Wood there is a mightie plaine Champian, continuing five dayes Journey unto the very extreamitie and borders of said Province North-ward, and there it is a narrow Isthmus or neck Land, having Sea on the East and West sides thereof, insomuch that there is a Ditch made from one Sea unto the other. In the same Plaine (before the Tartars sprang up) were the Comanians wont to inhabit, who compelled the fore-said Cities and Castles to pay Tribute unto them. But when the Tartars came upon them, the multitude of the Comanians entred into the fore-said Province, and fled all of them, even unto the Sea shoare, beeing in such extreme Famine, that they which were alive, were constrayned to eate up those which were dead: and (as a Merchant reported unto me who saw it with his owne eyes) that the living men devoured and tore with their teeth, the raw flesh of the dead, as Dogges would gnaw upon Carrion. Towardes the Borders of the said Province there bee many great Lakes: upon the Bankes whereof are Salt-pits or Fountaynes, the water of which so soone as it entreth into the Lake, becommeth hard Salt like unto Ice. And out of those Salt-pits Baatu and Sartach have great Revenues: for they repayre thither out of all Russia, for Salt: and for each Cart loade they give two Webbes of Cotton, amounting to the value of halfe an Yperpera. There come by Sea also many Shippes for Salt, which pay Tribute every one of them according to their burthen. The third day after wee were departed out of the Precincts of Soldaia, wee found the Tartars. Amongst whom beeing entred, me thought I was come into a new World. Whose life and manners I will describe unto your Highnesse aswell as I can.

The Tartars.

*Chap. 2.
Of the
Tartars, and of
their houses.*

THEY have in no place any settled Citie to abide in, neither know they of the Celestiall Citie to come. They have divided all Scythia among themselves, which stretcheth from the River Danubius even unto the rising of the Sunne. And every of their Captaines, according

to the great or small number of his people, knoweth the bounds of his Pastures, and where hee ought to feed his Cattell Winter and Summer, Spring and Autumne. For in the Winter they descend unto the warme Regions South-ward. And in the Summer they ascend unto the cold Regions North-ward. In Winter when Snow lyeth upon the ground, they feed their Cattell upon Pastures without water, because then they use Snow in stead of water. Their houses wherein they sleepe, they ground upon a round foundation of Wickers artificially wrought and compacted together: the Roofe whereof consisteth (in like sort) of Wickers, meeting above into one little Roundell, out of which Roundell ascendeth upward a necke like unto a Chimney, which they cover with white Felt, and oftentimes they lay Morter or white Earth upon the said Felt, with the powder of bones, that it may shine white. And sometimes also they cover it with blacke Felt. The said Felt on the necke of their house, they doe garnish over with beautifull varietie of Pictures. Before the doore likewise they hang a Felt curiously painted over. For they spend all their coloured Felt, in painting Vines, Trees, Birds, and Beasts thereupon. The said houses they make so large, that they contayne thirtie foot in breadth. For measuring once the breadth betweene the wheele-ruts of one of their Carts, I found it to bee twentie feet over: and when the house was upon the Cart, it stretched over the wheels on each side five feet at the least. I told two and twentie Oxen in one Teame, drawing an house upon a Cart, eleven in one order according to the breadth of the Cart, and eleven more before them: the Axle-tree of the Cart was of an huge bignessee like unto the Mast of a Ship. And a fellow stood in the doore of the house, upon the fore-stall of the Cart driving forth the Oxen. Moreover, they make certayne foure square Baskets of small slender Wickers as bigge as great Chests: and afterward, from one side to another, they frame an hollow lidde or cover of such like Wickers, and make a doore in the fore-side thereof. And then they

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES

[III. i. 4.]

*The benefit of
a Painter in
strange
Countries.*

cover the said Chest or little House with black Felt, rubbed over with Tallow or Sheeps Milke to keep the rain from soking through, which they deck likewise with painting or with feathers. And in such Chests they put their whole Household-stuffe and Treasure. Also the same Chests they doe strongly binde upon other Carts, which are drawne with Camels, to the end they may wade through Rivers. Neither doe they at any time take downe the said Chests from off their Carts. When they take downe their dwelling houses, they turne the doores alwayes to the South: and next of all they place the Carts laden with their Chests, here and there, within halfe a stones cast of the House: insomuch that the House standeth betweene two rankes of Carts, as it were, betweene two Walles. The Matrones make for themselves most beautifull Carts, which I am not able to describe unto your Majesty but by Pictures only: for I would right willingly have painted all things for you, had my Skill beene ought in that Art. One rich Moal or Tartar hath two hundred, or one hundred such Carts with Chests. Duke Baatu had sixteene Wives, every one of which hath one great house, besides other little houses, which they place behind the great one, being as it were Chambers for their Maidens to dwell in. And unto every of the said houses doe belong two hundred Carts. When they take their houses from off the Carts, the principal Wife placeth her Court on the West Frontier, and so all the rest in their order: so that the last Wife dwelleth upon the East Frontier: and one of the said Ladies Courts is distant from another about a stones cast. Whereupon the Court of one rich Moal or Tartar will appeare like unto a great Village, very few men abiding in the same. One woman will guide twenty or thirty Carts at once, for their Countries are very plaine, and they binde the Carts with Camels or Oxen, one behind another. And there sits a Wench in the fore-most Cart driving the Oxen, and all the residue follow on a like pace. When they chance to come at any bad passage, they let them loose, and guide

FRIAR WILLIAM OF RUBRUCK

A.D.
1253.

them over one by one : for they goe a slow pace, as fast as a Lambe or an Oxe can walke.

HAVING taken downe their houses from off their Carts, and turning the doores South-ward, they place the bed of the Master of the house, at the North part thereof. The womens place is alwayes on the East-side, namely, on the left hand of the good man of the house sitting upon his bed with his face South-wards : but the mens place is upon the West-side, namely, at the right hand of their Master. Men when they enter into the house, will not in any case hang their Quivers on the womens side. Over the Masters head there is alwayes an Image, like a Puppet, made of Fealt, which they call the Masters Brother : and another over the head of the good Wife or Mistris, which they call her Brother, being fastened to the wall : and above betweene both of them, there is a little leane one, which is, as it were the keeper of the whole house. The good Wife or Mistris of the house placeth aloft at her beds feet, on the right hand, the Skinne of a Kid stuffed with Wooll or some other matter, and neere unto that a little Image or Puppet looking towards the Maidens and women. Next unto the doore also on the womens side, there is another Image with a Cowes Udder, for the women that milke the Kine. For it is the dutie of their women to milke Kine. On the other side of the doore next unto the men, there is another Image with the Udder of a Mare, for the men which milke Mares. And when they come together to drinke and make merrie, they sprinkle part of their Drinke upon the Image which is above the Masters head : afterward upon other Images in order : then goeth a Servant out of the house with a cup full of Drinke sprinkling it thrise towards the South, and bowing his knee at every time : and this is done for the honour of the Fire. Then performeth he the like Superstitious Idolatry towards the East, for the honour of the Ayre : and then to the West for the honour of the water : and lastly, to the North in the behalfe of the Dead.

*Chap. 3.
Of their Beds,
Puppets,
Images and
drinking
Pots.*

Idols.